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most successful every held in this country, and we believe its influence will be wide-reaching and lasting. We give below the declaration made at the closing session.

Platform of the Fourth Annual Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

In a spirit of loyalty and devotion to our country, and in the conviction that the duty of good citizens requires them to devote their best energies to the service of that country, the Conference urges upon the government of the United States that whatever is possible may be done to mitigate the sufferings of war, and to render their future occurrence improbable.

We rejoice at the progress which the cause of arbitration has made during the past year. In the following cases, several of which have been for the first time submitted during the year, controversies between nations have been under consideration by tribunals of arbitration, namely:

1. Great Britain and the United States, in the case of the Behring Sea damages claim.

2. Great Britain and Venezuela, over the celebrated question of boundary.

3. Great Britain and France, over various questions of boundary in Western Africa.

4. Great Britain and Portugal, over the Delagoa Railway dispute.

5. Great Britain and Portugal, over the Manica frontier.

6. Great Britain and Belgium, over the expulsion of an English subject, Mr. Ben Tillett, from Antwerp.

7. Great Britain and the United States of Colombia, over a matter of a railway built by British citizens in the territory of the latter.

8. Great Britain and the United States, over the Alaskan boundary.

9. Great Britain and Germany, over the claims of the Denhardt Brothers in Southeast Africa.

10. France and Brazil, over the French-Guiana-Brazil boundary.

11. France and Germany, over a question of boundary in the Hinterland of Toga, in West Africa.

12. Bolivia and Peru, over a boundary dispute.

13. Hayti and San Domingo over a question of boundary.

14. Costa Rica and Colombia, over a territorial dispute.

15. Japan and Hawaii over the question of immigration.

16. United States and Canada have just agreed to submit to a commission all questions in difference between them.

Experience of the sufferings that war must cause, not only to those engaged in actual hostili-

ties, but to their friends at home, and of the injuries caused by war to many of the great interests of life, emphasizes the importance of the negotiation of treaties between nations, by means of which wars may be averted, so that all possible matters of difference that can be made the subject of adjustment by tribunals of arbitration may be adjusted in that way.

The Conference renews its recommendation that an International Court be established, to be always open for the settlement of differences between nations. To this end it urges that a treaty be made with Great Britain, providing for the establishment of such a court, for the settlement, primarily, of differences between that country and the United States, but to which court any nations desiring so to do may resort.

And it urges that, when the proper time shall come, the government of the United States should ask for a conference with other nations of the civilized world, for the purpose of considering the establishment of an International Court, and an agreement upon certain rules by which it should be governed.

Editorial Notes.

There will be no issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* during August. Like all other hardworking concerns its nerves need a little rest, and so it will take a month's vacation. The number for September will be a double number. We shall give our readers in that number several more of the speeches delivered at the recent Mohonk Arbitration Conference, a small instalment of which we give in this issue. By September we hope—even against hope—that the war may be over and that the cause of peace may break forth with greater strength than ever and may go forward “by leaps and bounds” to new victories. Meantime, let all its friends everywhere be faithful to the great and lasting principles which they have espoused. Even now, “out of season,” much of the most effective kind of work may be done.

The final stage of the Behring Sea arbitration was reached on June 16th, when Judge Day, Secretary of State, delivered, in his office at Washington, to Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador, a draft drawn on the treasurer of the United States for the sum of \$473,151.26, as payment in full of the sum awarded Great Britain by the joint commission appointed, under the provisions of the treaty organizing the Behring Sea tribunal, to determine the damages due to Canadian sealers. Thus ends one of the most important arbitrations ever undertaken between two great nations. The history of the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the agreement to submit the question to arbitration, of the organization and work of the Paris tribunal, of the subsequent efforts

to secure the protection of the seals from destruction, and of the appointment and work of the damages commission, is a long one, covering more than a decade. It will be remembered that primarily the question in dispute, while arising out of the matter of the destruction of the seal herd, was whether the United States had exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sea, a vast expanse of water about one thousand miles in diameter. On this point, the decision of the Paris tribunal was against the claim of the United States, and rightly so, as is now almost universally granted. The decision is likely to settle for all time the question of jurisdiction on the sea beyond the three-mile limit. The fixing of the damages to be paid to the Canadian sealers was incidental to the main question. The whole matter has now passed into history. We have no doubt that hereafter the Behring Sea arbitration will be looked upon as one of the greatest triumphs of reason and fairness in international affairs. Along with the Alabama case, it will be a standing answer to the ignorance and the sneers of those who assert that nations do not submit important matters to arbitration. It proves that submission of disputes to settlement in the forum of reason is not in the least a sign of weakness, but a sign of strength. The Behring Sea question has been handled from the beginning by some of the ablest men in the two nations. Every feature of it has been analyzed with the greatest critical analysis. Every position taken by either party has been contested with the utmost vigor. And when the matter is over, both nations feel that they are greater in each other's eyes and in the eyes of the world than they were before. There are no foreign critics anywhere to charge them with mean and dishonorable conduct. There will be no aftermath of bitter feeling and desire for revenge. The handing of the check by Judge Day to Sir Julian Pauncefote was in itself a very simple affair. We hear of no ringing of bells, or firing of guns, or parades in the capital on account of it. But the whole of our civilization was there, summed up in that simple transaction—reason, justice, law, goodwill.

The true friends of peace in Great Britain, — we mean those who understand the real nature of peace and the grounds on which alone a true peace can be established, — are almost all opposed to the much-talked-of Anglo-American Alliance. The *Herald of Peace* says:

“We should have absolute sympathy with the agitation for an Anglo-American Alliance, if there were not behind it this idea which is associated with most alliances — that of mere domination. What is advocated under this sounding title and plausible plea is a supremacy of race. Let the English-speaking peoples be united, we are told, and they could dictate to the world. Why should they? Would there be any guarantee that their supreme will would be always just and right? They would only, we are again told, have to say to wrong in any part of the world ‘Cease!’ and there would be an

end of it. Would there? And would they always say the word, or be inclined to say it? If so, what of the others who had to obey? Freedom is as dear to one race as another, and as much its birthright. And what of the peace of the world so secured? And of the method of securing it? There is not only the right end to be thought of, but the right way of reaching it. We believe in permanent and universal peace as we believe in to-morrow's sunrise, but not as the result of an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Let us clear our minds of cant. Peace by war, peace by an alliance based on force, and imposing its will by its superior, ‘irresistible’ force, is a contradiction, and so impracticable.” . . . The idea that peace is to be secured by an alliance flaunted in the face of those against whom it is directed, is about as wise and rational as the principle of modern statesmanship that peace is to be secured by preparing to fight. . . . Let the two great Christian nations join hand and heart to apply their Christianity, and to maintain righteousness by right-wise methods, and we should have some hope of peace following from their union; for peace is the work of righteousness. But to prate about a union that is to command peace, and to dictate it to the rest of the world is simply to provoke the taunt of hypocrisy; to propose it in the name of practical and responsible statesmanship is both foolish and wicked.”

Concord, the organ of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, combats vigorously the idea of the proposed Anglo-American Alliance, as a specious and dangerous thing, while with all other friends of peace it desires to see greater friendship and community between Great Britain and this country. It claims that some of the best minds in Great Britain are opposed to such an alliance. We wish they all were; it ought to require nothing but a little Anglo-Saxon common sense to see the folly and danger of such an alliance. In addition to its editorial comment, the journal furnishes us a racy article from a correspondent, under the title of “Pan-Anglican Gimcrackery.” He says:

“It is evident that this consolidated Anglo-Saxondom is intended by its projectors to ‘boss’ the planet — it may be for a supposed good purpose — but yet to ‘boss’ it. Now, as I object to be ‘bossed’ as an individual by others, so do I disclaim the wish to ‘boss’ others, even for their assumed good. There is no good in the world save a goodwill, and this is to be secured not by enforcement but by freedom. All ethical systems, all religions have taught this fundamental doctrine of freedom as a necessary condition of human perfection. The same thing is true of States. The world is not to be improved by one nation controlling another, even for its benefit, but by all nations being free to work, each on its own lines. . . . The ‘bossing’ idea is the old pagan idea of Rome; the conception of freedom as a condition of life is the root of the modern Christian world; give that up and we wreck the civilization of which we are the products. . . . Not only does ‘bossing’ inflict great wrongs upon weaker nations, it inflicts still greater on the ‘bosses.’ . . . ‘But our end is peace and freedom,’ these shrieking people will tell us. No man who wants to be ‘boss’ can really be for either peace or freedom, however excellent may be his intentions. ‘Obey, or knock you down,’ will be his inevit-

able practice, even while he has the words of peace and freedom on his lips. An all-dominating sea-power which can shell every port on the globe for peace! Tell that to the marines, who will appreciate the joke! As for freedom, to be free is to develop one's own way, not to have so-called free institutions, for which one may be utterly unprepared, forced down one's throat by an armed squadron. The end of the whole miserable business would be, not that Anglo-Saxondom would promote freedom the world over, but that Anglo-Saxondom would itself lose the freedom it has. . . . It is the glory of the Christian religion that, out of the chaos of the dying pagan world, she brought into the full light of day a union which knew, as her great apostle said, 'Neither Greek nor Jew, barbarian, Scythian, bond, nor free'—but all men re-created in a pure and righteous will and united in one great fraternity. That is the sole union I care to work for or to belong to; and I regard those who are proclaiming a secular and militant Anglo-Saxondom, however excellent their intentions, as enemies of the true cause for which all friends of international brotherhood should work.'

Harper's Weekly, in the following note, expresses about the position which the average thoughtful American takes and beyond which he would not be willing to go in reference to a closer union between this country and Great Britain:

"While there has been little movement looking to a formal treaty of alliance between England and the United States, there is no doubt that the feeling of friendship between the two countries has been greatly strengthened, and the payment by us of the Behring Sea award removes the last cause of friction. Perhaps the time is now propitious for renewing the attempt to secure the adoption of a general treaty of arbitration. That probably would be a sufficient union, because it would mean to the rest of the world that the two countries consider their interests identical. Whatever comes, however, it is to be hoped that the friendship between the two countries will grow in strength and in grace, for, besides the material interests that will be advanced by such a friendship on both sides of the ocean, and besides the pleasure such a union will afford to all English-speaking peoples, the peace of the world will be promoted thereby. And we think it well that the Irish on both sides of the water should make up their minds not to interfere between the two branches of the English race. We in the United States are mostly in favor of home-rule, and those Liberals in England who have done most to promote home-rule for the Irish are also in favor of the promotion of friendship between Great Britain and the United States. Such a union would not injuriously affect the Irish, but opposition to such a union on the part of Irishmen either here or abroad would work disastrous consequences to their cause."

A notable Anglo-American banquet was given in London at the Hotel Cecil on the evening of June third. Six hundred Britons and Americans came together to promote good-fellowship between the two English-speaking countries. Political, business and literary circles were well represented. Resident Americans, who were the guests, were present in large numbers. American and

British flags were draped over the tables. All wore buttons emblazoned with the two flags. Lord Coleridge presided and there were many distinguished Englishmen present, among them the Bishop of Ripon, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Norman Lockyer, Lord Beresford, Rev. Newman Hall, W. T. Stead, Sir Walter Besant, etc. There was some froth and spreadeagleism in the speaking, but much of it was a sober and reasonable statement of the interdependence of interests of the two countries. A permanent tribunal for the settlement of differences between the two countries, and the nations in general, was advocated.

An important meeting in the interests of peace was held recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fearing-Gill, in the Avenue Kléber, Paris. A reception was given from twelve to two o'clock, after which forty invited guests sat down to lunch. After the lunch there was speaking for nearly two hours. Mr. Fearing-Gill in proposing a toast to Frédéric Passy, said that "war is but the fossil dregs of barbarism still weighting the monarchies of the world." "Let us make our protest trumpet-tongued in this a time of war against the civilized heathenism which, disdaining the example and teachings of the Master, invokes red-handed war as a means of adjustment of material differences, however portentous." Running through the whole meeting, among French and English alike, was a note of profound disappointment and sadness that the United States had allowed itself to become involved in war. This feeling was voiced especially by the Princess Wiszniewska, president of the Women's International Disarmament League, in a speech of great earnestness and lofty sentiment. She said:

"We peacemakers have always considered the United States as the model for European States in the future. We have admired, nay, we have even been jealous of this people which felt itself so happy in its vast and splendid domain; free, independent, untrammelled by all the wars in which Europe was engaged, growing great in its prosperity due to labor, having only 25,000 troops, no war taxes, while Europe in twenty-five years has sunk sixty billions of francs in its arsenals, is ruining itself through armed peace, is exhausting itself more and more through taxes and contributions, in an effort to fill up the chasm of the military budget. It was with immense grief and bleeding hearts that we learned, to our great and painful astonishment, that the United States has suddenly abandoned the policy of peace and transformed itself into an Aggressive power."

The other speakers were Père Hyacinthe, Madame Camille-Flammarion, Madame Theliga, Prince Wiszniewska and Mr. Jules Bois, all of whom spoke in much the same strain. A number of distinguished Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans were present, among the latter Theodore Stanton and Rev. Dr. Thurber.

The Annual Report of the London Peace Society, after

referring to the present war, the Italian riots, and such matters, notes the military dangers and the political excitements of the times on the one hand, and the gains to the Cause of Peace on the other, especially the various Arbitration incidents of the year, and the remarkable spread of pacific principles. The Society has six agents at work in the kingdom, who, with the Secretary, have attended 400 meetings. The autumnal meetings were held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and were very largely reported and widely influential. Peace Sunday was very extensively observed, 23,500 invitations being sent to Ministers, including all the Episcopalian Clergymen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Committee have decided to send yearly invitations to all ministers in the kingdom for the future, as far as practicable.

Attention is called to the attempts which are being sedulously made to militarize and navalize the nation, especially to the efforts in that direction among the young, and the new movement — the Boys' Life Guards Brigade — as being entirely free from the military element of the other organizations, and as training its members in the saving, not the destroying, of life is especially recommended.

Large numbers of the Society's publications have been distributed during the year, for the most part gratuitously — making a total of two million and a half copies during the past eight years; and the circulation of its organ has increased.

The Secretary, Dr. W. Evans Darby, has paid three visits to the Continent during the year, and has completed and secured the presentation of the Ecclesiastical Petition to Rulers and two other Memorials. Six sets of lantern slides have been in constant use, and the Committee contemplate the provision of literature for the young.

The Committee accept the peculiar circumstances of the hour as a challenge to renewed and larger effort, and invite the members of the Society to second their efforts, and to support the proposals submitted to them.

What a Washington correspondent calls the most bloodthirsty war invention submitted to the government in recent years was patented in June just past. The murderous machine grew up in the "civilized" brain of Adolph J. Johnson of Minneapolis. It is designed to reduce a bayonet charge to purely mechanical principles, and is warranted to mow down men much as an improved harvester cuts wheat, except that there is no attachment for binding up the mowed men into bundles, and laying them out in rows. On the contrary it is so arranged that they may be re-cut-up into regular battle-hash. The device is a sort of wagon drawn by four horses. The horses carry in front of them, attached to the ends of the shafts, a row of bayonets pointed forward. The bayonets are so geared that as the horses

move forward, they move rapidly forward and backward so as to stick and stick again any object with which they come in contact. If cavalry is to be attacked the bayonets are raised to the height of the horses' heads; if infantry, they are carried at a lower level. A row of keen-edged swords hangs beneath the front end of the vehicle, so as to cut to pieces any soldiers who are not stuck to death by the bayonets. A second row of swords depends from the rear end of the vehicle, so as to hew to pieces any who may have escaped the preceeding ones. As a protection against the bullets of the enemy, sheets of shot-proof cloth are hung in front of the horses and driver. How the ancient fighters who killed all the wounded men and prisoners, would glory in their equality with modern "civilized," "christianized" people who have risen to such heights of impartial, disinterested greatness as that indicated by the capacity, both intellectual and moral, to construct such an instrument as this bayonet chariot!

Edward Atkinson, in reply to a question from the *Southern and Western Textile Excelsior*, speaks as follows as to the effect of the war with Spain upon the textile manufacturing business of America:

"The effect will be a heavy increase in the debt of the United States coupled with an immediate increase in the burden of national taxation. It may lead to the delusion that in order to be a strong nation we must support a large army and a great navy, thus making the conditions of heavy taxation permanent.

"In such event the effect upon the textile manufacturing of America will be to increase the cost while diminishing the purchasing power of the people to consume the goods. We may try to evade this conclusion by various subterfuges and dodges, but the more the evasion the greater will be the cost. The least costly system of taxation is one by which every citizen is compelled to put his hand into his own pocket in order to meet the bill. The most costly system of taxation is one by which, through evasion and dodges, each citizen tries to find a way to put his hand into his neighbor's pocket and thereby to save himself. If we are not then (after the war), led into the delusion that we may annex Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and other distant sections, even if we are obliged to take Cuba and digest it as well as we may, we may get off at so moderate a cost that it will not seriously impair the advantage which we have possessed of being the lightest taxed nation in the world for national purposes, also weakened in the least measure by the support of standing armies and large navies. If we enter upon what is becoming known as the 'imperial policy' of annexing the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, etc., we shall throw away our existing advantages and bring ourselves down to the level of the semi-barbarous states and nations of continental Europe. Those states have not yet reached such a condition of common sense and sagacity as to have surmounted the condition of rapine and plunder which is commonly called war; the passive war or preparation for active war having already brought famine into Italy, bankruptcy to Spain, hunger and socialism to Germany, and stagnation in respect to population and other conditions to France."

Alfred H. Love, President of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia, has been subjected to a good deal of cheap though annoying persecution because of a letter which he wrote to the Queen Regent and the Prime Minister of Spain at the outbreak of the present war. We are not the sponsors of the Universal Peace Union nor of Mr. Love, though the general aims of that Society are the same as our own. We should not have written such a letter to Spain at that late date. But Mr. Love, who has been for more than thirty years most actively engaged in the propaganda of peace, believed it his duty to write the letter, and he must be judged from what he did and his motives in doing it, not from what we should have done. The facts are these: He wrote the letter and mailed it on the 21st of April, the day the war commenced. After three weeks the letter was returned to him from New York unopened, the mails to Spain having ceased by government order. He then sent the letter to Hon. John W. Hoyt at Washington, asking him to consult the State Department about the propriety of sending it. The officer consulted said that the Department, war having actually commenced, could not even be the intermediary of sending the letter. The letter was returned to Mr. Love with the suggestion that it be forwarded by way of the Peace Bureau at Berne. This was done. As to the contents of the letter, as well as Mr. Love's previous course about it, there was nothing unpatriotic in the remotest way. In a kindly, Christian way, he asked the Spanish Prime Minister, in the interests of peace and civilization, to grant the freedom of Cuba; which President McKinley had been long doing. This ought to be set down to patriotism rather than disloyalty. He expressed no sympathy with Spain. He did express sympathy with the Queen Regent in the "trying situation" in which her willingness to make concessions to preserve peace placed her before the Spanish people. This is the sum total of what Mr. Love has done, done in as pure and disinterested and loyal a spirit as ever actuated any American. For it the Peace Union has been, illegally, without action of the City Council of Philadelphia, ejected by Mr. Ritter, the Director of Public Safety, from the room which it has occupied in the Independence Hall building. One is disposed to think that Philadelphia will need a new Independence Hall if its officials are to act in this way toward men who have always been promoting a better civic life. Nothing could be more shameful than the mean and perverted way in which a section of the public press, chiefly the jingo press, have exploited the matter. They have garbled the letter. They have accused the Union of having no American flag in its room. It has and has had one over forty feet long. They have accused it of having a Spanish flag. It has not had one, the garbling reporter mistaking some South American flag for a Spanish one, and so on and so forth *ad nauseam*.

A reaction has set in in the press already and Mr. Love is sure to be fully vindicated from any suspicion of disloyalty to his country. He need not be troubled at the petty persecution to which he has been subjected. He has been true to his peace principles, true to the better civilization which he seeks to promote for the world, and at the same time considerably loyal to his country. For the honor of the city, the City Council of Philadelphia ought to ask the Universal Peace Union to resume its former quarters in the Independence Hall building.

Rev. G. M. Hardy, Presbyterian Missionary at St. George, Utah, sends us a communication on "The Demand of the Hour," the substance of which is as follows:

War is a scourge coming down from barbarous times. Because of the wickedness of men it will continue till the great battle of the ages is fought, after which men will learn wisdom. Mohammedanism and a false church will go down in blood. While the nation is at war, let the people humble themselves before God, let the ministers demand respect for the Lord's Day even by the government's military forces on land and sea. Let them pray for the President that he may be kept in the paths of righteousness, and support him so far as he walks therein. Let Christians rear up their fallen altars and betake them to their closets for prayer. Let all Christians put away sin and walk in the Spirit. If we dishonor God, he will not favor us. We may think we can defy the world in arms but we can not defy God with impunity. We must be a God-fearing people. The disastrous results of the war in loss of life, in the piling up of debt, in the ruin of homes, it is impossible for any one now to foretell. We shall have to pay for the "procession to the grave."

Here is the description of a "glorious" sea-fight which took place off Point Angamos on the Peruvian coast on October 8, 1897, during the struggle between Chile and Peru. The vessels engaged were the Peruvian ironclad Huascar and the Chilean battleships Blanco Encalada and Almirante Cochrane. The scene is on the Huascar, and we wonder if it might not be duplicated several times over on the Spanish ships destroyed in Manila harbor on the 1st of May:

"The turret rapidly became so crowded with the bodies of the dead that the steam-training gear of the round-house was clogged and useless. As the men struggled to remove the tumbled corpses of their comrades, blood became smeared over their chests, and it mingled with the sweat which dripped as they toiled in quarters which resembled a baking charnel-house, through which filtered steam and smoke, while a nauseous odor rose from the bodies and the heated guns. A little later it was observed that the voice of Admiral Grau, who had his station in a tower above the deck, could no longer be heard. An officer ran up and found that a shell had taken off Grau's head as neatly as if the decapitation had been by the guillotine. Two other officers who took command in succession were killed. The Huascar now lay drifting in a hell of shot and flame, but all the while the red, white and red fluttered

from her peak. One by one, in twos and in threes, the men in the turret dropped at their posts, and at last the remaining great gun was silent, its tackle literally choked with dead. The turret could not be turned for the same reason. Corpses hung over the military top; corpses clogged the conning tower. With coats and waistcoats off the surgeons had been laboring in the ward room upon the wounded, who, shrieking in their agony, had been tumbled down the companion-way like so much butchered beef; for there was no time to use stretchers or to carry a stricken comrade to a doctor's care. Steam and smoke filtered through the doorways, and the apartment became stifling. While they were sawing, amputating and bandaging, a shell tore into the ward room, burst, and fragments wounded the assistant surgeons, the chief of the medical staff having been killed earlier in the conflict. Those unfortunates who lay stretched upon the table awaiting their turn under the knife, and those who lay upon the floor, suffered no more pain; they were killed as they lay groaning. After that what little surgery was done was performed in the coal bunkers."

Brevities.

The annual report of the Austrian Peace Society shows that the Society now has representatives in more than two hundred and fifty cities and towns of Austria-Hungary.

... The Doukhoborts have at last received permission of the Russian government to emigrate at their own expense. An English committee has been formed by Mr. Tchertkoff, Purleigh, Essex, for the purpose of securing for them the means of leaving their country.

... Before his death Mr. Gladstone said that "he could not conceal his conviction that the opinions and acts of the present time in reference to the national defense have become excessive and would incur the disapprobation of all the deceased statesmen with whom he had been brought up and with whom he had passed the greater part of his life."

... The annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, Hodgson Pratt president, was held at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross Road, London, on the evening of June 14th. No particulars have reached us.

... The Increased Armaments Protest Committee of England, of which Dr. Spence Watson is president, held its second annual meeting in London on the third of May. The committee has just issued a leaflet on "The Perils of Imperial Expansion."

... The balance of the Chinese war indemnity was paid the other day to the Japanese agents, at the Bank of England. The sum for which the check was drawn was £11,008,857. 16s. 9d.

... We are indebted to Hon. Samuel J. Barrows for a copy of the printed Report of the eighth annual conference of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, which met at Brussels in August last.

... The Second Annual Convention of the National Good Citizens' League is to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 11-13.

... The House of Representatives has passed the

resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii by a vote of 209 to 91. The opposition to annexation is making a vigorous stand in the Senate, with the possibility that a vote will not be reached during this session.

... *Die Waffen Nieder*, the monthly peace magazine edited by the Baroness von Suttner and widely read in Europe, put its leading editorial in the May number in mourning on account of the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain.

The War Makers.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

"The Pharisees said unto Him, 'Are we blind also?'"

Ye Pharisees! go to the Book and find
None are so blind as those who will be blind!
Here's to the test: Let but your quivering flesh
The trifle of an ounce of steel enmesh—
Let the keen blade among your members linger
But long enough to nip a nose or finger—
Let the red stream that waters this world's plains
Bear but a drop or two from your full veins,—
Let the dark sulphurous mists to heaven that rise
Blow like a Stygian blast in your dear eyes—
And see if you incline to the old story
Of honor by the sword and warlike glory!
I think that you would find an easier way
Of settling if *you* had the debt to pay;
You would not be so fond of sowing strife
Were war a simple question of one life;
You'd find a way, concoct a thousand cures,
Were but one life involved and that life yours!

London, England.

The Truce of God.

BY KATHERINE HANSON.

With hearts more pure, with wills more strong,
We could have smitten ancient wrong,
Yet held our hands from brother's blood.
Our righteousness, a mighty flood,
Had cleansed the heart of Spain.
O Lord of all the unquiet world,
When shall thy banner be unfurled—
The stainless banner of the Right?
We lift our eyes. Send out thy light:
Make thou our pathway plain!

— *Boston Transcript*.

A Prayer for Peace.

SUNG AT THE MOHONK CONFERENCE, JUNE 3.

God give the nations peace,
Grant us from war release—
God give us peace!
Guide Thou the helm of state,
Still Thou the storm of hate,
Bid waves of strife abate—
God give us peace!
Touch Thou the human heart,
Bid hate and greed depart—
God give us peace!
Let men in every land
Stretch forth the helping hand,
Brother to brother stand—
God give us peace!